

TO BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. MR. H. B. STOWES NEW YORK. A KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Presenting the original facts and documents upon which the story is founded. Together with the truth of the work.

WASHINGTON, D. C. For the National Era. MARK SUTHERLAND. POWER AND PRINCIPLE. BY EDWARD D. K. SOUTHWORTH. CHAP. IV.—Continued.

GERMAN UNCLE TOM. This translation of the great work of the German author, by the late Mr. J. H. Stowes, is now ready for delivery by the 15th of March. It is a translation of the original, and is not a translation of the translation. It is a translation of the original, and is not a translation of the translation.

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REDUCTION OF CLUB PRICES. A PAPER FOR THE FIREBRIDE. THE YANKEE BLADE. ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1841. GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW HEAD! NEW TYPE! NEW CONTRIBUTORS! This volume, containing the new head, new type, and new contributors, is now ready for delivery by the 15th of March. It is a translation of the original, and is not a translation of the translation.

FOUR SPLENDID NOVELLETTES. This volume, containing four splendid novelleTTes, is now ready for delivery by the 15th of March. It is a translation of the original, and is not a translation of the translation.

Original Sketches, Serious and Comic. This volume, containing original sketches, serious and comic, is now ready for delivery by the 15th of March. It is a translation of the original, and is not a translation of the translation.

TERMS. The price of one copy for a year will be sent for. Three copies, one year, will be sent for. Six copies, one year, will be sent for.

HEALTH, WATER-CURE, AND HUMAN PROGRESS. A MONTHLY PERIODICAL. Devoted to Individual and Social Health, Education, and Human Progress.

By T. L. Nichols, M. D. and Mrs. Mary S. Nichols. This volume, containing the health, water-cure, and human progress, is now ready for delivery by the 15th of March. It is a translation of the original, and is not a translation of the translation.

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## LUXURIOUS.

A Washington letter-writer states that the circulation of the *National Era* has now reached 28,000; and the profits for the current year will be \$25,000. Mr. Bailey, the editor, who now lives in a house which cost him \$12,000, has bought a lot on "English Hill" on which he proposes to erect a palace in the spring. He has recently purchased of Mr. Corwin a pair of handsome horses, which he drives before a coach costing \$800; and "drives about the city in as fine style as the President, or any of his Secretaries."

It will strike some philanthropists as not a little singular, that Dr. Bailey should indulge in such foolish, not to say criminal extravagance. If he were to spend his immense income in works of benevolence, instead of following the vulgar example set by the brainless aristocracy of the Atlantic cities, his fame would thereby suffer no abatement. The money he has spent and proposes to spend in fully according to the writer we have quoted, would give freedom to more slaves than all the editorial he has ever written. And we hold that no man who has just conceived of his duty can be justified in living so luxuriously, and thereby contribute to deprave still more the tastes and habits of society. Most men of wealth, talents, and position, stamp their every act with influence, ought to cultivate simplicity, plainness, and an appearance of frugality in their clothing. The aping of the extravagance and follies of the wealthy classes of Europe, which obtains in some of our cities, is debauching the moral sense of the whole people.

To live in a certain style is supposed to confer "respectability;" at the same time it is eagerly presumed the means by which that style is maintained, does in no way affect the respectability of the person.

It is hence, that such examples as we are considering encourage all sorts of gambling operations, and speculations, and embezzlement, and other crimes, in the estimation of the vulgar. It is in vain to tell the appearance of money, is indispensable to a respectable position in society. And the aspiring young man—and not the young only—eagerly listens to the tale of the man who has gained the means of securing the place of eminence in the social and fashionable world. The chances of success here do not scrutinize too closely for the reason that failure, in his estimation, will not sink him below the common level he now occupies. He is in a mood to embark in any enterprise, however desperate or criminal, provided only his morbid fancy can discern a chance to realize a sum altogether above the reward of patient and homely industry. But we had no idea of extending our remarks even to the present length, and so stop here.—*Rochester Daily Union*, Feb. 12.

The sermon is good, but the text is spurious. We are tolerably well acquainted with Dr. Bailey, and we do not think the world is likely to suffer from his luxurious habits. The reports set afloat by Washington letter-writers about his coinage money and spending it so extravagantly, are entitled to about as much credit as Washington rumors generally. They are ridiculously exaggerated. However, our brethren of the present generation, who are so ready to make a profitable use of them. Some, like the *Register* Union, use them as a text for severe homilies against luxury and aristocratic extravagance; others read in them the important lesson that, after all, philanthropy does pay some money—Job does not always serve God for naught. We wish they could convince people generally of this; it would strongly tend to swell the tribe of philanthropists.

Meantime, as a matter of fact, the *National Era* is no charity concern—has never sucked pap from an eleemosynary fund—has never drawn a cent from benevolent patrons. It is a fair business concern, and support from nobody who does not think it full worthy of support, renders to every one of its subscribers a just equivalent for what he pays, liberally remunerates all whose brains contribute to enrich its columns; and yields a reasonable income, which its proprietor intends to use in a reasonable way, without asking the Public to appoint a committee to aid him in his private disbursements.

SOUTHERN SLAVERY, A MISSIONARY INSTITUTION. Mr. Hooker of Philadelphia is about unlightening the world with a new work on Slavery, considered as a Missionary Institution. Extracts are published in the *Washington Union*, taken from the *Literary World*. They are quite refreshing, compared with the dreiling stuff of our magazine writers, in reply to the Ladies of Great Britain.

Mr. Hooker is a Northern man, that is, Slavery is the great idea of his book, is that Slavery is a Missionary Institution—the most efficient of all missionary agencies.—What would have been the triumphs he remained in Africa? he triumphantly asks. Savages. What are they here? Fifty thousand of them members of Christ's body! "As many as all the missionary societies and boards of missions in our whole country can reckon up converted from heathenism. Aye, more than double that number can be claimed as converts by each of the several churches of our country." "More than half a million of the slaves of our South," he certifies, "are regular members of Christian congregations." But he dilates as his advances.

"Foreign missionary zeal, at great cost and personal sacrifice, has rescued from heathenism about the tenth part of the number that Southern Slavery has added to the Christian church; at the same time that, of the dead and living, it has saved more than a hundred times the whole number of foreign converts!"

We have not read the work, but we presume he follows up these speculative notions with some corresponding practical recommendations. We suppose his plan is something like this. Let the present missionary zeal, and recall the country stop their mission to Africa, and let them memorialize Congress to prohibit the slave trade. Let them appropriate their funds to the purchase of negroes in Africa, and for their conveyance to our shores, for the purpose of handing them over to our Southern slaveholders, who shall be constituted missionaries, and receive a premium for every negro they may convert into a church communicant. We submit that this scheme, in point of economy and efficiency, would put to shame the present inefficient system, of sending missionaries to the heathen, instead of bringing the heathen to the missionaries.

Mr. Hooker's views may herald a new era, when the South shall become one of the skillful slaveholders, the heathen of the world may be trained to all Christian exercises; when slavery propagandists shall be regarded with the profound admiration that now follows the labors of those self-devoted men who are trying to extend the area of Christianity; and when the trader, instead of being under the ban, shall be held in high honor by the Christian church, for his efforts to equalize the burden of the missionary work, so that no particular department of labor shall be crowded.

As might be expected, this grand Christian establishment is in the midst of unqualified happiness. Mr. Hooker is eloquent in extolling upon the gladness that fills the hearts of those pious-careful catechumens in the great mission-house of the South. There, heaven begun on earth; all things above and around them breathe love, peace, and holy joy. They are like the lilies of the field; they have no anxiety about what they shall eat, drink, or wear. No anxious thoughts, "which make sad and sorrowful the days, and horrible the nights, of the poor of other lands, ever disturb

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Now, sir, it is not my intention to take up your space, or the time of your readers, by a defence of the English and their doings, whether at home or abroad. I have no wish to excuse the evils which afflict Great Britain, or degrade Ireland; but even supposing the alleged facts were universally true, I have yet to learn that the British slave trade is more very here; or that those who oppose the one and the other in both countries, are to be gagged in the honest expression of their opinion, or to be prevented pleading their justice, humanity, and freedom of object now is to vindicate the Duchess of Sutherland from the charges brought against her in *Graham's Magazine*; and in doing so, I shall answer the articles which have appeared in the *Tribune* and *Herald*.

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If Mr. Hooker's Paradise Regained should fail to be appreciated in this generation, he can console himself with the reflection that Milton was equally unlucky with his Paradise Lost, in his day and generation.

A QUESTION FOR LAWYERS.—A correspondent wishes to know, whether members of Congress, absenting themselves during the session, from Washington, can be reclaimed and brought back to the place where their services are due, under the Fugitive Act of 1850?

HILDETH'S WHITE SLAVE.—We understand that 100 copies of Hildeth's *White Slave* have been sold in England, and that the work has also been translated into French.

THE FAIR OF THE METROPOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE was opened to the public yesterday, at the appointed hour of 12 o'clock, meridian. The great exhibition was well and excellently pressed by the visitors, at the number, excitement, utility, and beauty of the subjects exhibited, as well as of the very handsome and attractive character of the building itself. We presume that during its continuance the hall will be one of the most popular places of resort for both strangers and residents in our metropolis.

To the evening, the proceedings of the grand opening were carried out according to programme. The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler delivered the address—a very able one—occupying about an hour.

Up to the time of closing the exhibition, it was crowded with happy and gratified visitors. We learn it is acknowledged, by gentlemen from other cities, that in most essential respects this exhibition has yet had no superior in our country.—*Nat. Intelligencer* of Friday.

THE CALICO SHIP.

The ship *Ericsson*, Captain Lowber, came up the Potomac on Monday night, and anchored at the steam of Alexandria, where she was understood to have remained during her stay in our waters. Her visit will probably be extended to ten or twelve days, to afford the members of the Government a chance to realize a sum altogether above the reward of patient and homely industry. But we had no idea of extending our remarks even to the present length, and so stop here.—*Rochester Daily Union*, Feb. 12.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

To the Editor of the *National Era*:

Sir: I perceive that the New York journals are admitting into their columns attacks on the Duchess of Sutherland—the object of which is evidently to weaken, if not wholly to destroy, the moral effect of the address to the women of Great Britain, which is the subject of slavery, in the preparation of which that distinguished lady has taken so prominent a part. The *Tribune* of the 9th inst. admitted a letter from the Duchess, in which she calculated to mislead the public mind on this subject, and to arouse prejudices where none ought to exist. The *Herald* follows in the wake of the *Tribune*, and does not hesitate, in its number of the 12th inst., to accord an article, which appears in *Graham's Magazine* for March, containing charges of the most odious kind against the Duchess of Sutherland, conveyed in language the most offensive. I have endeavored to correct the error, for I will use no harsher term, into which the *Tribune* and *Herald* have fallen, by addressing letters to the editors of these papers, but hitherto they have not inserted them, though authenticated by my signature, and in this respect appear to me to show as great a want of gallantry as of justice.

With your permission, I should like to make a few corrective remarks on the article in *Graham's Magazine*, for the information of such of its readers as may not be aware of the facts of the case.

In the February number of *Graham* there is a review of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which violates every principle of good taste, as well as every canon of sound criticism. For this it appears he has been taken to task by some of his contemporaries, and in his March number attempts to crush all opposition in an article headed "The British Slave Trade," in which he has doubtless been extensively quoted, and furnished ample materials for all the pro-slavery prints, North and South, to feed upon for the next three months.

Now, sir, it is not my intention to take up your space, or the time of your readers, by a defence of the English and their doings, whether at home or abroad. I have no wish to excuse the evils which afflict Great Britain, or degrade Ireland; but even supposing the alleged facts were universally true, I have yet to learn that the British slave trade is more very here; or that those who oppose the one and the other in both countries, are to be gagged in the honest expression of their opinion, or to be prevented pleading their justice, humanity, and freedom of object now is to vindicate the Duchess of Sutherland from the charges brought against her in *Graham's Magazine*; and in doing so, I shall answer the articles which have appeared in the *Tribune* and *Herald*.

The charges brought against the Duchess of Sutherland are set forth in the following terms in *Graham's Magazine*: "The great proprietors of North Britain have been doing all in their power to exterminate and remove their tenants and dependents from the homes of the slaveholders, for the purpose of turning the vacated districts into deer-parks, sheep-walks, or large farms—a score of small farms converted into one great holding for a single family. This system has been remorselessly carried out by the Scottish landowners, and is a remarkable fact, and one which all who have read of the Stafford House meeting of English ladies, should bear in mind when considering the objects which brought them together. That the Duchess of Sutherland, who has now the foolish audacity to set herself up as the chief champion of our institutions, was a few years ago the most wholesale exterminator in Scotland."

We have not read the work, but we presume he follows up these speculative notions with some corresponding practical recommendations. We suppose his plan is something like this. Let the present missionary zeal, and recall the country stop their mission to Africa, and let them memorialize Congress to prohibit the slave trade. Let them appropriate their funds to the purchase of negroes in Africa, and for their conveyance to our shores, for the purpose of handing them over to our Southern slaveholders, who shall be constituted missionaries, and receive a premium for every negro they may convert into a church communicant. We submit that this scheme, in point of economy and efficiency, would put to shame the present inefficient system, of sending missionaries to the heathen, instead of bringing the heathen to the missionaries.

Mr. Hooker's views may herald a new era, when the South shall become one of the skillful slaveholders, the heathen of the world may be trained to all Christian exercises; when slavery propagandists shall be regarded with the profound admiration that now follows the labors of those self-devoted men who are trying to extend the area of Christianity; and when the trader, instead of being under the ban, shall be held in high honor by the Christian church, for his efforts to equalize the burden of the missionary work, so that no particular department of labor shall be crowded.

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